

San Francisco Letter.

Owing to a delay in the arrival of the English mails at San Francisco, while on the way from New York, the Alameda has been detained till this (Saturday) morning.

A further reduction in the time of the overland railroads has been arranged for, and next week the time from New York to San Francisco will be only 4 days and 15 hours, while from San Francisco to New York it will be 5 days. The overland trains will in future leave San Francisco at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily, and will arrive here from the East at 8:30 a. m. and 10:40 a. m. daily. This causes another change in the departure of the Australian steamers, which will be advertised to leave here in future at 3 p. m. every fourth Wednesday, beginning with the Mariposa, on Wednesday, January 11th. The Australia's date of sailing has not been changed and she will leave here on Tuesday, January 3rd.

D. A. McKinley, Hawaiian Consul-General, has this week been able to resume his official duties, but he still looks far from well, and his face shows signs of intense suffering.

In politics about the only items of interest to Hawaiians, so far, are that Senator Stanford on the committee of naval affairs, among other committees, and will doubtless advocate improvements at Mare Island. Senator Jones, of Nevada, is on the committee of finance and commerce. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, has secured places on commerce and foreign relations.

Mr. Frank H. Austin is reported as having left Chicago for England on December 8th, "to arrange for a consolidation of the sugar estates on the Sandwich Islands."

The American Sugar Refinery has advanced its prices on all grades of sugar 3-cent per pound, cube now selling at 7 cents. No change has been made in the quotations of the California Refinery. Raw sugar is quoted in New York at 5 1/2 for Cuban, 90 basis, so it will be seen that high figures are maintained. Hawaiian rice is quoted at \$4.37 @ \$4.50 per cental.

Robert Garrett, formerly president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is in San Francisco with a party of friends and relatives. They will leave here on Wednesday, December 21st, for Honolulu on the steamer San Pablo, which has been placed at Mr. Garrett's disposal by President Crocker. The San Pablo will remain two days at Honolulu and then proceed to Yokohama with the party which consists of Mr. Garrett, wife and sister; J. S. Frick, a brother-in-law of Mr. Garrett; Dr. W. F. Barnard, J. A. Mackenzie, and Peter Harvey, who is Pacific Coast agent of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Ex-Premier Gibson has been interviewed, in the *Examiner* of Dec. 9th, relative to Hawaiian finances and the Wilder and Dillingham loans. He gives some facts similar to statements made in an article in the *News Letter*, of which Gibson is very generally believed to be the author. He is also responsible for the statement that Messrs. Castle and Smith accused Attorney-General Ashford of lying to them in connection with the suit against J. S. Webb. Mr. Gibson is also reported to be writing a book, but he says nothing of returning to the Islands.

The California Sugar Refinery now has six vessels, chartered and loading sugar at Manila and Iloilo for San Francisco besides two or three that are on the way. They are bringing in all 20,000 tons sugar which has been purchased at a lower figure than was ever paid for sugar at the Philippines.

The U. S. State Department is receiving, from all Central and South American countries, reports in answer to five questions as to the sugar interests of those countries. The questions relate to production, taxes and other expenses to which planters are subject, import and export duties, extent of the trade and the countries with which it is carried on. Mr. Coleman, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, and several Eastern Senators and Representatives have also applied to Claus Spreckels for information relative to the beet sugar industry, and have asked for all facts and figures that he can furnish.

It is believed that Mills, of Texas, will be the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He has been interviewed regarding the sugar tax and is strongly opposed to a reduction of the tariff on sugar.

The Sugar Bounties Conference in London has agreed upon the provisions for an international convention which the British delegates will embody in a protocol.

A case has been argued in the U. S. Supreme Court which involves the Treaty relations with Hawaii. About twenty years ago the United States entered into a treaty with San Domingo by which each country agreed not to charge higher import duties on the products of the other than were imposed upon like products from any other country. Importers of San Domingo sugars claim exemption of duty on the ground that they are of the same character as sugars imported from the Hawaiian Islands. The U. S. Government maintains that the treaty with the Islands is a commercial contract by which Hawaii pays a valuable consideration for the admission of certain merchandise to the ports of the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court will be regarded with interest.

Regarding the departure of Japanese laborers for Honolulu by the steamer Wakanoura Maru, the Japan Gazette says that some of the emigrants became troublesome and wanted to land, and, at the request of Mr. Irwin, the Hawaiian Consul, six of the Yokohama police took passage on the steamer to preserve order and prevent fire.

Arrangements have been completed at Watsonville for the erection of a sugar beet factory and contracts have been signed with the farmers. The main building will be 300x100 feet and 4 stories high. This will be used for the evaporation of the juices. The building where the sugar is to be extracted from the molasses will be 250 by 100 feet and 3 stories high. There will be an immense flume into which the beets will be dumped and washed, and all the buildings will cover 15 acres of ground. The factory is to be built so as to have a capacity of 700 tons of beets every 24 hours and this quantity will be used after the first season. There is also to be an electric light plant for working by night. The contract with the farmers allows them one-half of the beet pulp, all of the lime refuse, a guarantee of

\$4 per ton for their beets with an addition of 50 cents per ton for each per cent of sugar above 13 per cent. The beet growers are also to be paid every thirty days. Mr. Spreckels offers a prize of \$500 to the farmer cultivating from ten acres upwards, whose beets have the highest saccharine contents. He also offers a prize of \$250 to the farmer cultivating from 5 to 10 acres who makes the best similar showing. The machinery and beet seed are now on the way from Germany, and will be delivered by rail at Watsonville. The monthly disbursements of the factory, including payment for beets, will be \$75,000 while the factory is in operation. There will be 16 furnaces in operation on September 1, 1888. Mr. Spreckels was cheered in Watsonville whenever he appeared on the streets.

Among passengers by the Alameda are Col. G. B. Hobart of the Royal Artillery, a brother of Hobart Pasha; H. W. Hyman of Hyman Bros.; L. Kirk of H. B. M. S. Triumph; Theodore Crump, of Crump brothers the shipbuilders; Peter Lalor, Speaker of the Victorian Legislature; Alfred Celler, the composer and musician, associate of Sir Arthur Sullivan; W. F. Lawry, Manager of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.

Messrs. Reed, Kelley and McKinley, representing the Republicans in the House, have agreed to the reduction of internal revenue tax on tobacco, but have a few minor points to consider before settling on the abolition of the sugar tax. Assistant Secretary Maynard is meanwhile experiencing trouble concerning the sugar drawback, as refiners decline to supply him with exact information and facts which the appraisers do not possess. He will adopt measures to force refiners to accept his appraisement or show the actual facts.

The latest shipping news is as follows:

San Francisco—Arrivals, December 7th bktn. Planter, 16 days from Honolulu; December 8th, brig. J. D. Spreckels, 14 1/2 from Kahului.

Departures—December 7th, S. S. Australia for Honolulu; December 10th, H. B. M. corvette Caroline, for Honolulu, and schr. Rosario for Kahului.

Loading—W. S. Bowne, to sail December 17th, Planter and S. N. Castle for Honolulu; J. D. Spreckels for Kahului, to sail December 18th.

Port Townsend—December 12th, bark Nellie May and C. O. Whitmore for Honolulu.

Astoria—December 13th, Brit. bark Margaret Heald from Honolulu.

Auckland—December 10th, S. S. Zealandia from Honolulu.

Port Ludlow—December 7th, S. G. Wilder for Honolulu.

Port Gamble—Loading, Geo. C. Perkins for Honolulu.

Hongkong—In port November 23d, Haw. bark Kalakaua for San Francisco.

The bktn. Grace Roberts which has frequently visited Honolulu, was totally wrecked on December 4th at Lead-better Point, six miles south of Shoal-water Bay.

S. P. C. A.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—In addition to the many active societies in operation in this community, there ought to be one more, a live society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. A live agent of a live society of that kind would find ample scope for his labors about the streets and particularly on the water front. Scenes of cruelty more brutal than the animals themselves could exercise are frequently to be witnessed in the loading and unloading of animals. The transportation, handling and treatment of live stock on railway trains, steamers and other carriers, has been the subject of legislation in all enlightened countries and a reasonable amount of care is demanded and cruelty is strictly prohibited. We also have here a stringent general law on cruelty to animals with heavy penalties attached. But it is one of those the enforcement of which is everybody's business and consequently nobody's. And this is where the necessity and utility of an organization such as I have specified comes in. An organization with a paid executive officer whose duty it would be to prosecute all well substantiated breaches of the law would soon work out a reform in the direction indicated. Animals would not be huddled up on steamship decks among chains, gear and machinery, tied by sharp cords by the heels and not having room either to stand up or lie down, there to howl and squeal with torture without somebody being called to sharp account for it. There is no fictitious case referred to here, the description in the preceding sentence being an actual occurrence witnessed within a very short time past. Animals were seen in the condition stated and undergoing the most exquisite torture that ingenuity could have planned had torture been the sole object in view.

Yours,
CITIZEN.

A Complaint.

EDITOR GAZETTE: This morning I waited upon the President of the Board of Health, with the object of obtaining a permit to visit the leper settlement on this Island. My request met with a polite refusal, the President informing me that he was very reluctant about granting permits, other than to physicians, persons holding official positions or philanthropists. During the last few years I have had the opportunity of visiting in many parts of the world, many of the noble institutions where the sick and suffering are received and cared for, and on no previous occasion have I met with a refusal. I might mention as a contrast your Queen's Hospital, where on presenting myself yesterday I was at once afforded the opportunity of going over that grand little institution. As the President informed me that he has had occasion to refuse several applications, might I be allowed to suggest that a notice be posted outside the Board's office, to the effect that only physicians, high officials and philanthropists (with the President's definition of a philanthropist) need apply for permits. It would prevent strangers intruding at the Board of Health's office and at the same time save them from the humiliation of meeting with a refusal.

BRITISH SUBJECT.

Honolulu, Dec. 22d.

It has been estimated that Ben Butler got about \$5 for each year he shed for the Chicago Anarchists.

FOREIGN NEWS!

San Francisco, December 17th, per S. S. Alameda.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Alarming symptoms in the case of the Crown Prince of Germany caused Dr. Mackenzie to be hastily summoned, but the following from the latest despatch dated Berlin, December 16, is reassuring: According to latest information from San Remo, Sir Morell Mackenzie was agreeably surprised in finding his illustrious patient better than he had reason to suspect. There is no difficulty in breathing, and although there is an inflammatory appearance of the larynx it seems to imply the non-existence of a cancer after all. The right vocal chord, moreover, is now said not to be affected. The doctors attending the Crown Prince seem no longer to believe that the malady is malignant. The case is characterized as the most extraordinary case seen of its kind.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

The Executive Committee of the great whisky trust has been in session in Peoria, Ill., for several days, preparing special arrangements by which the whisky trust is expected to go into effect on the first day of January, 1888. The methods by which this great trust has been formed are peculiar. It is formed after the method of the Standard Oil Company. A blank is furnished a distiller, on which is tabulated everything a distillery is supposed to have. He files this blank and delivers it to the President or Secretary of the trust. A committee visits his establishment, investigates, and determines whether or not he has listed his property honestly. He is then tendered the amount in "trust" certificates. The trust, as organized, will include all the houses that once composed the Western Export Association. The certificates issued thus far amount to about \$15,000,000.

ANARCHIST RAVINGS.

A London revolutionary periodical in the November number contained articles inciting assassination against the authorities responsible for the conviction and punishment of the Chicago anarchists. Of Bonfield it says: "Bonfield, the bloody conspirator, shall yet be hounded down and hanged. The lovers of liberty and justice swear in the name of those murdered men that you will avenge their death." On the next page it is Oglesby who comes in for denunciation. He is "the guilty Governor of Illinois, who now, like the cowardly murderer, that he is, skulks in the seclusion of Springfield, hedged about by an army of detectives, shivering with terror for fear of the wild justice of revenge which is certain to overtake him before long for his late bloody deeds." On page six Henry Seymour says every editor will be hanged when the anarchists get the upper hand. There are twelve pages of this kind of language, and on every one of them there is sufficient to justify prosecution.

WARLIKE SYMPTOMS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: A strong feeling exists in favor of sending an immediate ultimatum to Russia, to be followed, in case of an unsatisfactory reply, by a rapid march of German and Austrian forces on the Russian frontiers. It is feared that war will occur in the spring, as the feeling is intense.

From Berlin, on the 16th, it is said: According to the *Reichsanzeiger's* version of General Von Schellendorf's speech on the Military bill to-day, the Minister of War said the object of the bill could be perfectly summed up in the words of the Emperor on the opening of Parliament, that the Empire, by God's help, should become so strong that it could meet every danger with calmness, from whatever quarter it might be attacked. The Minister said that the danger threatened was not from the warlike disposition of the allied Powers, for the German people always leaned toward peace, but from attacks by other people. The Empire was strong and it has allies, but in war it might depend only upon its own strength. It must be made so powerful that it would be feared as a foe and courted as an ally. The Germans, he felt sure, would not be sparing of their powers when the time came for beating off the enemy.

The Reichstag to-day passed without debate, a measure for the prolongation of the commercial treaty with Austria.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Clemenceau has already given the Tirard Ministry notice to quit. "It is a Ministry of division," cries the Radical leader. He denounces it as a Cabinet from which the Radical programme is totally rejected. Still it is not thought Clemenceau means to turn them out before next month. A Radical caucus resolved to give no vote that could be interpreted as a vote of confidence. This is supposed to mean they will oppose the financial proposals of the Ministry, but not at the risk of defeating them by an alliance with the Right.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th General Logerot, Minister of War, asked for a military credit of 11,000,000 francs and was supported by the Budget Committee. The Chamber, however, adopted an amendment by M. Brice granting only 4,000,000 francs. The credit is for military force.

The formation of the new party of Republican socialists is announced. It consists of eighteen deputies.

President Carnot will send costly jubilee gifts to the Pope.

The Senate approved the Provisional budget. The session was to have closed on the 17th.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the new commercial treaty with Austria. The Chamber also authorized the Government to negotiate provisional treaties with France, Spain and Switzerland.

ANTI-SOCIALIST MEASURE.

A new bill has been introduced in the German Reichstag, authorizing the expulsion of all socialists who have incurred penalties for violation of the anti-socialist law, or by belonging to secret societies, which is forbidden by existing laws. In accordance with the provision of this bill, most of the socialist members of the Reichstag may be expelled from Germany. This bill also permits the punishment of any one taking part in a socialist congress.

The Bait Act, which was passed by

the Legislature of Newfoundland, has received the royal assent. It forbids the catching or sale of bait to foreign fishermen and goes into operation January 1st.

Prince Lichtenstein presented the Austrian Emperor's gifts to the Pope. His Holiness expressed gratitude and said he regarded the gifts as a fresh proof of the unwavering friendship of the Austrian Emperor.

The Mexican Congress adjourned December 15th. The most important measures passed were bills authorizing new loans of £10,500,000 and compulsory education in Federal districts and Territories.

The London police authorities have issued an order prohibiting the demonstration in honor of Linnel, who died from injuries received in the riot in Trafalgar Square.

The Bohemian Diet, December 16th, opposed a motion to congratulate the Pope on his jubilee, on the ground that the Diet represented Protestants as well as Catholics.

The Marquis of Lorne is seriously ill with a disease of the throat.

General Samuel W. Smith, aged 88, died December 15 in Baltimore. He was Secretary of State and Treasurer during the administration of Thomas Jefferson.

The Austrian Government is so well satisfied with the experiment of using big dogs for military purposes in Bosnia that the Minister of War has decided to make trials on a larger scale for patrol and outpost duty.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The trial of David Sheehy, Member of Parliament for South Galway, was finished Dec. 16th. Mr. Sheehy was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and on giving notice of appeal, was liberated on bail. The charge was that of inciting to resistance the Lord De Freyn's bailiffs in a speech delivered by Mr. Sheehy at French Park. On Mr. Sheehy leaving Court, he was

rearrested for a speech delivered at Clonmel.

The Marquis of Ely has granted a reduction of 50 per cent in rents and easy terms of payment, and will reinstate all the tenants evicted.

A peculiar ending of an old vendetta is reported from Bitti, a village of the Island of Sardinia, where, in the presence of the Archbishop, Prefect and other dignitaries, 670 members of two families met in a church and formally forewore their long-standing feud and received the prelate's benediction. The whole population of the surrounding country was present, and later a barbecue was held, where two oxen, seventy-four pigs and 200 weight of macaroni were consumed.

FOUR NEW STATES.

A Washington special says: There is every indication that the Territories of Dakota, Washington, Montana, and possibly Utah will be admitted into statehood. While Utah has adopted a new Constitution, which prohibits the perpetuity of polygamy within the Territory, Congress will make a provision that, in the event of the Territory's admission into the Union as a State, that clause of the Constitution cannot be disturbed without the consent of Congress. It matters not, however, if they are admitted at this session, they will not be granted the right of national franchise until 1892.

A committee of citizens from Utah, headed by Delegate Cain, waited on Speaker Carlisle and Senator Ingalls, and presented to them copies of the State Constitution adopted at the last Utah Convention.

The boys on the English reform ship in the Mersey mutinied recently, and for several hours were in possession of the vessel. They broke the furniture and did a great deal of damage, after which seventeen of the worst ring-leaders lowered a boat and escaped to the shore. Some of them were captured.

New Advertisements.

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